## DOUBLE SHEET.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. IGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE SENATE. RELATIVE TO

THE CLAYTON AND BULWER TREATY. Speeches of Messrs. Cass, Pearce, Seward, Soule, and others.

Call for Decuments Making Extraordinary Revelations.

The Burial of General Pierce's Son

Platform Adopted by the Ohio Democratic Convention.

Marine Disasters---Railroad Intelligence,

Very Interesting from Washington.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE SENATE-THE SECRET RELATIVE TO THE CLAYTON AND BULWER TREATY
—LIGHT THROWN UPON THE SUBJECT BY EX-MINISTER LAW WENCE—THE CONTEMPLATED FUND FOR
GENERAL PIERCE—MR. HUNTER WILL NOT GO INTO THE CABINET-RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE NA-

The debate in the Senate, to-day, sufficiently demon strated the fact that Mr. Clayton, in publishing Mr ling's note as evidence of that gentleman's acquaintance several interviews with Mr. King, in which the latter fully coast of Honduras, and it was to this right alone that ng of the Senators who were not Mr. Clayton's familiars

Mr. Lawrence and Lord Palmerston, is very voluminous. It is a little remarkable that Mr. Clayton did not send it ras all copied at the Department at the time, and, I preerrival in London, commenced negotiations with Lord sication through Central America. In the course of this dence, Mr. Lawrence was enabled, mainly by documents which he discovered among the British archives, to completely expose the fallacy of the claim of at logwood at Honduras. So complete was his refu as regarded the right of the Mosquito Indians to declare elves free of the Nicaraguan government, that it rrived at this condition-about December, 1849-Mr. on. Sir Henry Bulwer and Mr. Clayton accordingly put under known as the Clayton-Bulwer Convention. At he time, the Intelligencer made a great hurrah; but the let was carefully concealed that to Mr. Lawrence's in-satigation: the department was indebted for all its infor-lation—information which it used so badly. The following is the resolution which has been agreed pon, based upon Mr. Soule's suggestion to that effect, will probably be offered in the House or Senate, either averages or the day after.—

It will probably be offered in the House or Senate, either to-morrow or the day after:—

"Resolved, That a sum of ten millions of dollars be set apart out of any funds in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and be placed at the disposal of the President for the purpose of enabling him, during the recess of Congress, to meet such exigencies as may arise out of those momentous subjects connected with the present rate of the relations of this country with the other powers of the earth, so liable, on account of their character and complexity, to present themselves from hour to hour for practical and immediate consideraton."

Mr. Honter has declined the Secretary of Stateship. This you may depend upon as certain. It is supposed that the arrangement of the cabinet with regard to New York, was the chief cause.

The hall introduced into the Senate to day, for the reorganization of the navy, is understood to be from the pen of the very abie senator from Florida, Mr. Mallory. The following are the principal points of the bill—ti creates the grades of Commondore, Lieutenant, Commander, and second Lieutenant, and abolishes the grades of Master and Passed Midshipman—these officers being commissioned as second lieutenants. Before any promotions are made, a retired and a permanent furlough liet are formed. To retire and furlough officers, a board of six effects, two of each of the three highest grades, to be convened by the President, and to sit not beyond six months, is provided. Provision is made for ascertaining the professional standing of officers among their peers. The grade of Assistant Purser is created, and Pursers are to be promoted only from this grade. A bureau of the personnel of the Navy and a bureau of Courts Martini, at the head of which is to be a civilian at a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, called a Judge Advocate General of the Navy, having in charge the whole subject of courts martial, are established. Officers are divided into line and stanf, and the question of assimilated rank determi

DUB FOREIGN BELATIONS-EXCITING TIMES-MORE DISCLOSURES ANTICIPATED-THE INJUNCTION OF SECRESY AGAINST SENATOR SOULE-MR. KING HEALTH—SENATOR HUNTER AND THE CABINET.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—9, P.M.
The debate in the Senate to-day marks the commence

ment of a new epoch in our foreign affairs. The discussion was intensely exciting. There will be no more supplimentary concessions to British usurpations. It already appears that the majority of the Senate, notwithstanding Mr. King's letter, were ignorant, at the time, of Mr. Clayton's English codicil.

Mr. Soule will probably obtain the privilege to morrow

of making some further and more important disclosures The injunction of secresy against him was not removed to-day, because, under the rules, the motion must lie over. except by unantmous consent. Objection was made ; but the obstruction will be removed to morrow merning, when we auticipate a full explanation of Mr. King's letter. Mr. King is hardly able now to converse upon diplomatic

affairs, or, if he is, we may expect some further explana-tion from bin. 'The Fulton has been fitted up at considenable expense, to take him comfortably to Norfolk and the Havana steamer; but it is doubtful if he will ever

deaable expense, to take him comfortably to Norfolk and the Havann steamer; but it is doubtful if he will ever leave his city alive.

Mr. Hunter, we understand, has signified his resolution to decline a cabinet appointment; but his friends are still arging his acceptance, on the ground that otherwise Virginia will lose the accendancy offered her in the administration, and New York may get it.

Jove.nor Cobb has written a letter to his friends here, mone trailing against the getting up a petition in his behald, for a cabinet place.

While the subject of British usurpation in Central Annica is occupying the attention of the Senate, Mr. Gwar is patiently waiting to introduce his grand Pacific yallrown project.

THE INJUNCTION OF SECRESY—THE CUBAN DEBATE
—THE PACIFIC RAILROAD PROJECT—PORTRAITS
OF GEN. PIEBGE AND PERSIDENT FILLMORE, ETC. FROM A LEGULAR CORRESPONDENT. Washington, Jan. 10, 1853.

The Scrate, in secret session this afternoon, debated the question of removing the injunction of secresy relative to the Clayton treaty, but came to us decision. The subject will probably be resumed to-morrow, with closed

The Cuban debate will be opened in the Senate, by an elaborate speech from Mr. Cass, on Wednesday. Messrs. Soule, Weffer, Mason, Douglas, Seward, Butler, and others will follow, and centime the discussion from day to day, for several days, possibly weeks.

Mr. Hunter has positively and finally declined any cabi-

Mr. Harter has jointvely and many occurred any coornet appointment.

Mr. Marshall, it is said, will take the earliest exportunity to introduce his ten million proposition in the floure.

A fine portrait of General Pierce, executed by Healey,
for the Jackson Association, was exhibited in the retundaat the Capitol to day, and attracted much observation
and commendation. A superb portrait of President Fillmore, by Simpson, of this city, will be placed there tomoreover.

A private meeting of the members of Congress, favorable to the class and Gills route for the able to the reso and Gila route for the projected railroad to the Pacific, was held at the Capital this evening. The result of their deliberations has not transpired. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS

on Thursday last, when the debate took place, or he would then have replied to the remarks made by the Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. Downs). That Senator said that he would never have voted for the treaty, nor would any it did not include all Central America; and also intimated that the Secretary of State had not communicated to the President the condition annexed to the ratification by Great Britain. He (Mr. Pearce), for one, would have voted for the treaty with that understanding, and did so vote. The documents now made public showed that he was not alone in so understanding the treaty. He was one of the many members of the Senake, to whom the Secretary of State had shown the draft of the treaty, and he them understood it to mean as it appeared Mr. King and the Secretary of State did. Great Britain obtained a foothold in Central America more than a hundred years ago. As early as 1763 Spain conceded her the right to cut certain dyewoods. In 1783 further concessions were obtained from the King of Spain, and in thi latter treaty are described some of the islands mentioned here. Those treaties with Spain gave to England certain special commercial privileges for a limited time, but Great Britain did not confine herself to the terms of the grant, but has gone on, doubtless, making encroachments upon the rights of Spain. Hostilities have several times broken out between the Spanish American people and the British authorities in Honduras. The British repulsed them, and have since set up a claim to these islands, of a title by conquest. For nearly a century Spain has relaxed her claims to these possessions, or seemed to care very little about them, and Great Britain has continued her possessions, consolidated its power, and has since then claimed and maintained dominion over these islands. In 1836 the British authorities issued a proclamation, formally declaring the islands to be the possessions of Fng. land. In 1847 Mr. Polk appointed a consul at the Belize, who received his instructions from the British government; even processions, consolidated its power, and has since then claimed and maintained dominion over these islands.

1836 the British authorities issued a proclamation, formally declaring the islands to be the possessions o he President the condition annexed to the ratification by

any rights or advantages in regard to commerce and navi gation through the said canal, which shall not be offered in the same terms, to the citizens or subjects of the

any ignits or availables in regard to commerce and having attoin through the said canal, which shall not be effered, in the same terms, to the citizens or subjects of the other."

"Article 6—The contracting parties in this convention engage to invite every State with which either or both have friendly intercourse, to enter into stipulations with them similar to those which they have entered into with each other, to the end that all other States may share in the honor and advantage of having contributed to a work of such general interest and importance as the canal herein contemplated; and the contracting parties likewise agree that each shall enter into treaty stipulations with such of the Central American States, as they away deem advisable, for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the great design of this convention, namely, that of constructing and maintaining the said canal as a ship communication between the two oceans for the benefit of mankind, on equal terms to all, and of protecting the same."

"Article 8.—The governments of the United States and Great Britain having not only desired, on entering this convention, to accomplish a particular object, but also to establish a great principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection by treaty stipulations to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North with South America, and especially to the inter-oceanic communications, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established, by the way of Tehuantepee or Panama."

On the 29th of June, 1850, Sir Henry Bulwer gave notice to Mr. Clayton that he was instructed to insist on railfying the convention, in an explanatory declaration, that the engagements as to neutral territory did not apply to the Majesty's settlement at Honduras and its dependencies. On the 4th of July, 1860, John M. Clayton replied, that the United States also understood that those engagements did not apply to Britis tract of almost barren and uninhabited country, stretching inward, containing about fifty thousand square miles, and, as is alleged, of certain islands lying near by in that sea, named Roatan. Bonacea, Utilla, Barbarat, Helena, and Mooet, which territory and islands are marked in all British maps as colonies of Great Britain. On the 17th of July, 1852, the British authorities at the Belize issued a preclamation, announcing that the Queen had constituted those islands a distinct colony, by the name of the Bay of Islands. In January, 1853, the President of the United States sent to the Senate an answer to a previous call for proclamation, announcing that the Queen had constituted those islands a distinct colony, by the name of the Bay of Islands. In January, 1853, the President of the United States sent to the Senate an answer to a previous call for information, and that answer contained the notes between the late Secretary of State and the late British minister, declaring the construction of the convention which I have mentioned. The Senator from Michigan, thereupon, said that the papers disclosed a very extraordinary fact, to wit: that while on its face, as was understood by the Senate, the convention included British Honduras and its dependencies it was without the knowledge or consent of the Senate, explained by the negotiations at the ratification to exclude them, and thus in derogation of the rights of the Senate, the construction of the treaty was changed in a vital point, that, in the transaction, the Executive Department of General Taylor's administration had committed a great error, unprecedented in diplomacy; and he protested that neither the Senate nor himself, in approving, understood the convention as it was thus shown to have been understood by the negotiators in ratifying it; and that, if it had been so understood by the Senate, it would not have received a single vote; and in this protest he included the honorable Senator from Alabama, Mr. King, who at the time was chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and alleged that that gentleman had told him that he had supposed, until that day, that the project of accepting the Queen of England's qualification on its original provisions. The honorable Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. Downs.) and that it was only on assurances given by Mr. Clayton himself, that this was the effect of the convention stood without such gualification on its original provisions. The honorable Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. Downs.), and that he thought the whole object of the convention was to get the British out of Central America, and thit is was only on assurances given by Mr. Clayton himself,

map in every atlas, is divided and separated from British Honduras just as plainly and as broadly as Kentucky is divided from Virginia, or Alabama from Georgia. While British Honduras is in every such book and atlas marked and designated with the islands before mentioned as a British colony by the name of British Honduras, and semetimes by the name of the Belize, I know, indeed, that Spain, to the last, insisted that Great Britain had only a partial and limited right of occupancy; but I know, also, that Spain still claims all Central America, and all Mexico, and all South America, and even Texas. I know that the State of Honduras set up the pretensions of Spain, and still insists upon them. I do not say that they are not just. I shall be glad if they prove so, but I know also, that Great Britain equally claims to own British Honduras by absolute right, and that, although she has two or three times been occasionally dispossessed, in the varying fortunes of war, she has so claimed since 1667, and has held it undisturbed since 1783, the period of our own acknowledged national inde-

sionally dispossessed, in the varying fortunes of war, she has so claimed since 1667, and has held it undisturbed since 1783, the period of our own acknowledged national independence. The Belize is a British town of twenty-five hundred people, and, with its adjacent territory, is a colony for near two hundred yearsgoverned by British authority, and occupied by a British garrison. It is ecclesiastically connected with the British diocess of Jamaica, and from 1847 to 1850 the United States maintained a consult there, who, with their consent, received his exquater from the Court of St. James. In short, practically, the Belize is as much a British town, and British Honduras is as much a British eolony, practically, and to the knowledge of the whole world, as Quebec and Canada. Now, who supposes that Great British intended to include that town, port and colony under the vague and equivalent name of any part of Central America? No one. Who supposes that the United States anticipated such a proceeding, in terms so vague and uncertain? No one. It is not so that Britain resigns, or the United States takes dominion. The terms "any part of Central America," then, did not include British Honduras, and so Scnators cannot have understood it, if they knew the

made that statement was no other than the Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Cass). But, waiving, for argument's sake, all the points thus far made, I shall next show that the Senators were not ignorant of the construction officially given by Mr. Clayton to the convention until the 6th of January, when they proclained it as a disclosure then obtained through the Fresident's communication. The ratification was made on the 4th of July, 1850. On the 14th of that month, the President transmitted to Congress a communication which contained these words:—"A copy of the treaty concluded between Great Britain and the United States, in regard to Central America, as herewith submitted. Its ongagements apply to all the five State which formerly composed the republic of Central America and their dependencies, of which the island of Tigre was a part." It does not recognize, affirm, or deny the title of the British settlement at Belize, which is by the count, more than five hundred miles from the proposed canal at Nicaragua. The question of the British title to this district of country, commonly called British Honduras, and the small islands adjacent to it, named as its dependencies, stands precisely as it stood before the treaty. No "act of the President's administration has, in any manner, committed this government to the British title in that territory, or any part of t. This paper gave to the Senators, just two years, five months and twenty-two days ago, the same information which surprises, shocks, and alarms them now; but even that communication was only a reiteration of the same information before given; for, on the 8th of July, 1850, the official exposition appeared in the National Intelligencer, together with the convention, then first official promulgated. [Mr. S. here read the document to which he alluded.]

Mr. Swaan continued—Senators who accuse Secretaries of stupidity, or suppression and fraud, cannot be allowed to plead ignorance of official expositions in the official journals. I shall attempt to convince the Senate

other correspondence which relates to, the claim of threat Britain to the Mosquito Coast, or to any portion of the territory of Honduras or Yucatan. Adopted.

SPECH OF MR. DOWNS.

Mr. DOWNS. (dem.) of La., said he did not intend to follow the Senators from New York and Maryland in their argument, because he had not the means as his command, nor did he possess the like facilities for obtaining information, to enable him to defend British rights and interests. The Senator from New York had pronounced the intimation that this ratification of the treaty had been made without the President's knowledge, as a wanton assault. He made no wanton assault on any one. He had merely intimated that such a thing was probable, judging from the other circumstances. The Senator cought to be careful while repelling a wanton at tack, that he did not make one on others. The Senator contended that those who denied all knowledge of this construction placed on the treaty by Mr. Clayton, did so understand it. He would tell the Senator, that for one, he did not so understand it. When he said on Thursday, that no Senator had so understood the treaty, why did not the Senator had so understood the treaty, why did not the Senator had so understood the treaty, why did not the Senator had so understood the treaty, why did not the Senator had so understood the treaty, why did not the Senator had so understood the treaty, why did not the Senator had so understood the treaty, why did not the Senator had so understood the treaty, why did not the Senator band he endeavored to get the floor on Thursday, but failed. He relied on Mr. King's letter, that the Senate so understood the treaty.

Mr. Sowans said that if the Secretary of State did inform

Britain, and so expressed himself; but the Secretary of State gave him such assurances on the point that he yielded his own opinion—otherwise, he would never have voted for the treaty.

BEJOINDER OF MR. PEARCE.

Mr. PEARCE said that had he been in the Senate on Thursday, when the Senator from Louisians addressed the Senate, he would have responded at the time. He was authorized now to say to the Senator, that the Secretary of State did submit the matter to the President and his cabinet, and his course was approved by them. He would like to know what the Senator meant by British authority? What British authority can be british authority was derived from the current publications of the day. He had not very great reverence for British power. He had perhaps as much cause as any one to feel bitterly towards British rule. It was unnecessary for him to refer to his private history. He knew no feelings but those of a loyal American, and he would yield to no man in the purity of his devotion to his country. He believed that the political and not geographical Central America was meant by the terms in the treaty. He read the commission issued by Mr. Polk to Mr. Hempstead, of New York, as consul at the Believe, in which the President prayed that her Majesty, the Queen of England, would admit the said Hempstead to all the rights, privileges, and immunities, granted to such officers. By this act of Mr. Polk, this government admitted and recognized the right of government in the place to be in Great Eritain.

SPIECH OF MR. BOULAND.

Mr. BORLAND, (dem.) of Am., said that he always understood the treaty to have been as was represented by the Senators from Michigan and Louislana, and had never heard otherwise until now. He voted against the treaty because he believed it to be the duty of this government to carry out the Monroe doctrine, and, therefore, should not enter into any alliance with Great Britain respecting any part of this continent, nor bind this nation against acquiring any territory in that direction or any other.

cluded from every part of it; and this morning he was reminded of a remark made by him when the treaty was under consideration, that this was the only instance in which he ever new England to abandon claims to territory without a resort to war. He saw Mr. King, as he stated, on Thursday last, and was clear in his recollection as to what took place. Mr. King understood the only claims of Great Britain were the undefined right to cut logwood. &c.; but the never supposed for an instant that Great Britain was authorized to establish any colony in any part of Central America. He also stated that he told Mr. Clayton to send back the quasi ratification, or it would never be ratified. As to the letter which has been published by Mr. Clayton, as having been received from Mr. King, he had nothing to say. He did not understand the appointment of a Consul as an appointment recognizing the independence of the nation to which the Consul is sent. A Consul was no diplomatic agent.

Thursday, but failed. He relied on Mr. King's letter, that the Senate so understood the treaty.

Mr. Downs said that if the Secretary of State did inform Mr. King of the circumstances, it did not follow that the whole Senate knew it. He differed from the Senator, who supposed the whole object of the treaty was in reference to the canal. He thought there was another object to be accomplished. He argued at length to show that the plain and obvious meaning of the words of the treaty was, that Great Britain was excluded from every part of Central America—Honduras and all. The Secretary of State had consulted him, with other Senators, before the treaty was signed. He doubted then whether those words, "Central America," expressed fully the exclusion of Great Britain, and so expressed himself; but the Secretary of State gave him such assurances on the point that he

it should not be suffered to remain in its original shape. They were assured that whatever obscurity there was in he article, as it stood, it was attributable entirely to a con the part of the British Minister to protect his nation d, and that the Secretary of State, willing to oblige him is billities of the British negotiator, consenting him is billities of the British negotiator, consented to it. Of course, the undefined right of Great Britian, to cut logwood, was less undisposed of. Shortly after this the treaty was sent to the Seaate whether he had authority to speak of what occurred in Executive assistion on that treaty. The Crian said the injunction of secrecy had not been removed, and the Schator was not at liberty to state what had occurred.

Mr. Doustas (dem.) of Ill., hoped, by unanimous consent, the injunction of secrecy should be removed. The CRIAE said, it could only be done on the Executive assistion.

### Washington, January 10, 1853

The House refused to suspend the rules, to admit a re-

Mr. McLanagan, of the Judiciary Committee, moved

go to sea in her under her old name:

The House took up the Senate of old. FERMONT.

The House took up the Senate of old. FERMONT.

The House took up the Senate bill for the relief of Col. Fremont, he being now liable to arrest and imprisonment on account of certain bills of exchange. Grawn by him while in California with the army. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

VACANCES IN THE HOARD OF RECENTS.

The House passed the Senate resolution filling the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, with Alexander Dallas Bache and J. McPherson Berrien.

Berrien.

THE DISSMESSAL OF THE NEGRAGUAN MINISTER.

Mr. Meade, (dem.) of Va., made an in ineffectual effor to call on the Fresident for all the correspondence between this government and that of Nicaragua, or her Minister, since the 4th of March last.

state of the Union, nominally on THE DEFICENCY BILL—THE CUERN QUESTION—THE ACQUISITION—OF THERITORY.

Mr. Bell, (whig) of Ohlo, rose to protest against the doctrines avowed by honorable gentlemen in favor of the acquisition of territory, which he said were not the sentiments of the people of the country, and never have been and he trusted would never so become. These gentlemen said it was our manifest destiny to acquire not only Cuba, but the remaining part of Mexico. But before acquiring that island, would it not be well to cast about first and settle the fact whether it is our manifest destiny and interest to acquire it. He asked whether gentlemen were in favor of departing from the doctrines practiced by Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, and other Presidents who have succeeded them, instead of confining themselves to our domestic interests? Cuba, he argued, cannot be annexed without a war, and its acquisition would thus re-open the slavery agitation, and shake the Union to its centre. But even if we should get Cuba without a war, with its advantages and disadvantages, it would be a curse and an injury to our institutions. If gentlemen want to annex, rather let them turn their attention to the British provinces north, the favorable acquisition of which would strengthen our government. He, however, was opposed to the agitation of that subject now, conceiving it would not be productive of good. He said that with the annexation of Cuba would come the question of annexing the British northern provinces. Slavery agitation would return, because the compromise did not apply to territory not at that time in the Union.

Mr. Stripens, (whig.) of Ga., remarked that for the first time in our history, Congress settled, by the compromise act, the principle that States may come into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of the territory and them in the Union with or without slavery, as the people of the territory and them in the Union with or without slavery, as the people of the territory and them in the Union with

play and gaudy dress to foolish kings, and send abroad men of brains.

Mr. Wishitham, (delegate from New Mexico.) defended his territory against the suggestion in the Secretary of War's report, that it would be betier to buy out the people of the territory, and induce them to remove to a more favorable region, rather than spend so much money for their defence. He was very indignant at this recommendation, but was somewhat relieved by the fact that it met with contempt in all quarters. He showed, contrary to the libellous reports, that the New Mexicans are kind and hospitable, and capable of self-government, and condemned Colonel Summer for usurping civil functions after Governor Calhoun left the territory. Every man there, he said, standing on American soil is as much entitled to respect as though every man in the territory were a Secretary of War.

The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

# The New Jersey Legislature, &c.

TRENTON, Jan. 10, 1853.
The Legislature of this State will meet here to morrow A large number of members have already arrived, and with them, as usual, a great number of candidates for the subordinate stations in the two houses. Mr. Fenni more, of Burlington, and Mr. Slaun, of Middlesex, are urged for the Speaker's chair, and Colonel Alexander, of Mercer, is spoken of as Fresident of the Senate. Daniel Naar, the old Clerk, Captain Isaac W. Mitchel, of Cam-den, and Mr. Delikee, of Somerset, are caudidates for Clerk.

An informal caucus was held this evening, but adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Pacific Insurance Company, of this city, having sunk twenty per cent of its capital, with all of its receipts, for premiums, has resolved to close business, and pay their debts.

## THE PARTY PLATFORM-TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10, 1853.

The Ohio Democratic Convention, at Columbus, passes resolutions re-affirming the platform of 1852; in favor of the separation of the State moneys from the banking in stitutions, as indispensably necessary to the safety of the funds; also, in favor of the independent treasury, which has accomplished all that its friends expected from it, and asserting that the democracy of this are in favor of a similar arrangement for keeping and distributing the public funds; also, in favor of the refusal of all notes of banks that do not pay taxes.

The resolutions are also in favor of resisting, with the whole power of the federal government, any extension of European dynasties on any portion of the American continent or its vicinity, and asserting that the democracy of Ohio regard the annexation of adjacent provinces, at the earliest mement, consistent with national honor, as the manifest destiny of the American republic.

Full confidence is expressed in Franklin Pierce, President elect, and the democracy of Ohio will accord to his saministration their corrilal support.

A medion to endorse the Baltimore platform, after several emendments and an animated discussion, was laid on the table, and the convention adjourned, sinc disc titutions, as indispensably necessary to the safety of

## Later from the Cape of Good Hor Bosros, Jan. 10 The bark Ocean Wave, from the Cape of Government 23d, two days later, arrived to-day.

From Philadelphia.

From Philadelphia.

WATER-GAP RALLEGAD—INJUNCTION REFUSED—U.

S. STEAMER SARANAC—SRAMAN DROWNED.

PRILADELIPIA, Jan. 10, 1853.

Thomas S. Fernon was elected to day, 'resident of the Philadelphia and Easton Water Gap Railroad Company, to which half a million of dollars have been subscribed. Operations will commence early in the spring.

Chief Justice Black pronounced the decision of the Supreme Court, to-day, against the Injunction asked for by the Commonwealth, to restrain the Franklin Canal Company against proceeding with the Lateshore Railroad, Judges Lourie and Woodwerd assented, and Judge Lewis dissented, giving his reasons at some length.

A letter received here by an arrival at New Bedford, from Permambuco, datea 16th uit, astes that the United States steamer Saranac had landed the ex-minister from thrail, there, on the 27th November, and sailed again on the following day.

Albert Thomas mate of the schooner J. T. Tohias, was drowned last night at Sace street wharf, by falling from the gang plank when going on board.

Pierce took place this morning, at the house of Mr. Aiker in Andover. The attendance was farge, cubracing man

of the citizens of Andover, the professors and stademts of the seminary, and quite a number of the family relatives of General Fierce from this city.

The remains were enclosed in a rosewood comin, lined with white satin, and ornamented with silver stude.

The corpse looked very natural, the face wearing a pleasant expression. The head was surrounded with a which partially conceal 'ed a sear on the forehead.

On the lid of the cartin were two prettily wrought wreaths of laurel and white roses.

The Rev. Mr. Parker of Concord, at whose chursh Mr. Parker of Lar attendants officiated. The services consisting of an additional and the services consisting of an additional and the services of the concord, in a special train, for burial.

At half-past one o'clock the concord, at whose chursh Mr. Concord, in a special train, for burial.

The restored to a degree of calmness and resignation, which inspires the most she will be the to attend which inspires the most she will be the concord, at whose chursh Mr. The remains were conveyed to burial.

. 10-3% P. M. CONCORD, Jan The funeral cortege of young Benjamin mement passed on its way to the old Cemetery, where his remains will be deposit

followed four soushes on wheels, and six lara

come on with the remains of her child. She will re is sufficiently restored to such a degree of quietness

cident, is much improved. His speedy and entire covery is now beyond a doubt. He held Mrs. Pierce in his arms when the car turned completely over down the most triffing manner.

The cortege went to Andover this forenoon on a special train, in which they returned. I have visited the place of interment. It is a small, oblong plot of ground,

inclosed by a plain iron fence, perhaps twenty-five feet long and ten wide, shaded by a weeping willow and skirted by rose bushes and snow berries. A little white marble monument, of pyrimidical shape, perhaps three the following inscription:-

the following inscription:—
FRANK ROBERT,
Son of Franklin and Jane M. Pierce,
Died, Nov. 14, 1843, aged 4 years and 2 months.
'A loved and precious treasure, lost to us here, but
in the Redeener's care.''
On the reverse is inscribed simply the word—
'Transplanted.''

Adjoining the enclosure is another of similar size, and ounded by a continuation of the same iron fence, prepared by Gen. Pierce's direction. A handsome marble ment bears the inscription:-HENRY K. CARROLL, Died, Aug. 4, 1840, aged 33. Mr. Carroll was an intimate friend of Gen. Pierce, and

The funeral exercises at Andover were conducted by Henry M. Parker, pastor of the Third Congregations

has driven up to the Eagle Hotel, where General Pierce has apartments. To these he has retired, leaning on the been delicately drawed in mourning, by the hand of Mgs. Gibson, the landlady, and her daughter. A circular wreath of black and white crape, emblematical of an endless eternity, hangs within the muslin curtains of each window. A few additional stripes of crape, entwined on the candelbras on the martiels, compose the remaining drapery. It is not in form now to intrade further.

The sympathy exhibited by our citizens when the first the funeral cortege this afternoon. There was an im nearly a foot of wet snow, and the paths were very bad. western border, where the corpse was deposited. I he never known a greater and more general sensation exnever known a greater and more general sensation existing here. The circumstances are peculiar, and the sympathy for the bereaved mourners is intense. The hearts of our citizens, one and all, old and young, beat responsively at the portals of their grief. Yesterday the event was generally noticed by our dergymen.

I am told that Rev. Mr. Parker delivered a most affecting discourse. He commenced by saying that he came to talk and not to preach, and then proceeded in such a maner as to draw tears from every eye. Mr. Parker is the pastor of Gen. Pierce and family, and a very intimate friend.

The exercises at Andover were held at the house of Mr.

pastor of Gen. Pierce and family, and a very intimate friend.

The exercises at Andover were held at the house of Mr. Aiken. They were simple and appropriate. After the reading of the scriptures, prayer was offered by Rev. H. E. Parker, and a choir sing a hymn most sweetly.

The features of young filerce appeared natural—the aurgeon having succeeded in arranging the head so as to conceal the cause of hie terrible death.

The coffin was of polished rosewood. On it lay two beautiful bouque is of flowers, sent by B. B. Massey, Esq., of Boston, and a dagmerreotype of the little boy. A silver plate bore the inscription.—

"Benjamin Pierce, aged eleven years and eight months." Among the geatlemen who accompanied the cortogs from Andover to this place, were Col. H. N. Pierce, brother of Gen. Pierce, Messrs. Jameson and Aiken, brothren-in-law, Col. Steptoe, of the army, Charles G. Green and J. O. Barnes, of Boston, and F. Cogswell, of Andover. They took rooms at the Eagle Hotel.

Col. John H. George had the general charge of the funeral arrang-ments, acsisted by Jacob Carter, Esq. Messrs. Kittlidge, of Pelham, and Balley, of Dunbarten, who were injured by the accident, will not live, I am creditably informed. The batter is an aged man.

#### Burglary at Cooperstown. Coopenstown, Jan. 10, 1888. The office of Dr. Byrom, surgeon dentist, of this village

was entered last night by burglars, and robbed of gold Desperate Attempt at Highway Robbery.

Thou, January 10, 1853.
Thomas Graham and sisters were attacked by two

highway robbers on the Sansingburg road, a little north of this city, last evening. Miss Graham was severely leaten, and would soon have been hilled but for the time by arrival of assistance. The ruffians who made the at-tack, named Thomas Holyon and James Coullon, were arrested and lodged in jail.

#### Marine Disasters. NORFOLE, Jan 10, 1852.

Nonrolk, Jan 10, 1852.

The following ressels put in here yesterday:—The brig
Azalia, from Famoure, with salt, for New York, leaky, and The brig Panama, from St. Domingo for Boston, with a

The brig ramana, tron St. Pomings for Boston, with a cargo of mahogany—lost saids deck load, provisions, &c. The schooner Joahua takes, entirely dismanted and abandoned, was towed in by the achooner Mary A. Irwin. The Kedron, from Fe tericksburg for New Bedford, with a cargo of corn—leasy, lost sails, &c. The schooner B. J. Wsker, of New York, with a cargo of lime in ashere five where out of Cape Henry, and will prove a total loss. The crew new all saved.

The stainer Spra, from Watsington, Del., for Willington, N. C., has been ashere at New inlet. She arrived here to day, having damaged her whoel and sprang a loss.

a loss.

Brig Alcenus arrived at Charleston, reports having rassed, on the 2d inst., off Cape Look-out, a hermophrodic brig, lying on her larboard side, abandousd, with masts unstepped—saw the word Belfast, on the stern.

MISSISSIPPI PLANTERS' BANK CONDS-THE SEMINOLE INDIANS, ETC.
BATIMONS, Jan. 10, 1853.
The mail this evening brings New Orleans papers as late

The High Court of Errors of Mississippi has given orders to the Andrew of the State to pay the coupons of interest on the Pisturer's Pank Bonds, amounting to \$45,000. The first half million bonds had no contons attached. The decision applies to interest on one million and a hak Lat

Covernor of Florida has transmitted to the Legisla. The Governor of Florian has transmissed to the Legislature internation that the Seminole Indiana refuse to emigrate, and asks to be clothed with power to call out sufficient force to protect the frontiers and to co-operato with the General Government in any measures which it may adopt in the emergency.

The weather is very fine and warm.